56. (Twice amended) A method of endowing a cell line with the ability to survive in a medium lacking glutamine comprising providing a vector according to claim 51 and transforming a host cell either completely lacking or reduced in GS activity with the vector.

Please add the following new claims:

64. An isolated DNA encoding the complete amino acid sequence of glutamine synthetase.

65. An isolated DNA encoding the complete amino acid sequence of a mammalian glutamine synthetase.

66. The isolated DNA of claim 65, wherein said glutamine synthetase is a rodent glutamine synthetase.

67. The isolated DNA of claim 66, wherein said rodent glutamine synthetase is a hamster glutamine synthetase.

68. The isolated DNA of claim 67, wherein said hamster glutamine synthetase comprises the amino acid sequence of the Chinese hamster GS of Figures 2a to 2d.

69. A vector comprising the isolated DNA of claim 64.

70. A host cell transformed with the vector of claim 69.

71. A vector comprising the isolated DNA of claim 65.

72. A host cell transformed with the vector of claim 71.

73. A vector comprising the isolated DNA of claim 66.

74. A host cell transformed with the vector of claim 73.

75. A vector comprising the isolated DNA of claim 67.

76. A host cell transformed with the vector of claim 75.

77. A vector comprising the isolated DNA of claim 68.

78. A host cell transformed with the vector of claim 77.

79. A method of co-amplifying a recombinant DNA sequence which encodes the complete amino acid sequence of a desired protein other than a glutamine synthetase (GS), comprising:

(a) transforming a eukaryotic host cell with the expression vector of claim 52; and

(b) culturing said transformed host cell under conditions which allow transformants containing an amplified number of copies of the vector to be selected.

80. The method of claim 79, wherein step (b) comprises culturing the transformed host cell in media containing a GS inhibitor and selecting for transformed cells which are resistant to progressively increased levels of the GS inhibitor.

81. The method of claim 80, wherein the GS inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of phosphinothricin and methionine sulphoxime.

REMARKS

1. Support for new claims 64 to 81 can be found throughout the specification. For instance, originally filed claims 1 to 6 are identical in scope to instant claims 64-68. Instant claims 69 to 78 encompass vectors containing the isolated DNA of claims 64-68 or host cells transformed with the vector. New claims 79 to 81 are similar in scope to originally presented claim 27.